

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Joe Bradley Pigott, of Mississippi, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi for the term of four years.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Harriet M. Zimmerman, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term expiring January 19, 1999.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mrs. HUTCHISON. What is the pending business, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now return to legislative session.

COMMONSENSE PRODUCT LIABILITY AND LEGAL REFORM ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is H.R. 956.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the Coverdell substitute amendment to H.R. 956, the product liability bill.

Bob Dole, Slade Gorton, Pete Domenici, Frank Murkowski, Spencer Abraham, Trent Lott, Kay Hutchison, Chuck Grassley, Rick Santorum, Jay Rockefeller, Larry Pressler, Larry Craig, Don Nickles, Conrad Burns, Christopher Bond, Bill Frist.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Nebraska.

RECOGNITION AND COMMENDATION OF THE LAKOTA AND DAKOTA CODE TALKERS

Mr. KERREY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 116, a resolution to recognize and commend the Lakota and Dakota code talkers submitted earlier today by Senator DASCHLE and Senator PRESSLER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 116) recognizing and commending the Lakota and Dakota Code Talkers.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table; that any statements appear in the RECORD as if read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, today, as we celebrate the 50th anniversary of V-E Day, I am proud to submit a resolution honoring a special group of World War II veterans, the code talkers of the Lakota and Dakota tribes.

In the early days of World War II, American radio codes were continually being broken by Japanese cryptographers, placing American lives at great risk.

That changed with the code talkers, who used their native American Indian languages to communicate and relay critical communications. It was a code the Japanese could not decipher.

The heroic efforts of the Lakota and Dakota code talkers saved many lives. And it was just one of the many ways in which native Americans served their Nation with great honor and distinction and valor during World War II.

On December 1941, there were approximately 5,000 American Indians in the armed service. By the end of the war, more than 44,500 American Indians served in uniform. Indeed, more than 10 percent of all native Americans, alive at the time served in World War II.

In 1982, Congress and a Presidential proclamation recognized the heroic contributions of the Navajo code talkers and their communication efforts during World War II. Today, let us also recognize the patriotic efforts of the Lakota code talkers who served in the same line of duty.

And let us say to them "pilamayapelo," thank you.

I yield the floor.

So the resolution was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 116), with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 116

Whereas the Lakota and Dakota Code Talkers, Native Americans who were members of the Sioux Nation, worked in radio communications during World War II and used their Lakota and Dakota languages to relay communications;

Whereas Japanese cryptologists never deciphered the Native American languages that were used as codes during World War II, including the Lakota and Dakota languages; and

Whereas the Lakota and Dakota Code Talkers deserve to be recognized for their contribution to the successful resolution of the war effort in the Pacific: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes and commends the Lakota and Dakota Code Talkers for their invaluable contribution to the successful resolution of World War II.

A SALUTE TO GLEN LEE FOR HIS 33-YEAR CAREER

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, B. Glen Lee retired the other day, and just about everybody who ever had dealings with the gentleman will testify that for 33 years he was a worthy public servant—which is just about the best monument to any public servant.

Glen Lee is indeed admired by his fellow citizens. It was Hawthorne who asserted years ago that nobody who needs a monument ever ought to have one.

Glen Lee does not need a monument, but he deserves the one he has.

Mr. President, B. Glen Lee's career was devoted to his diligent work with and for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He was Deputy Administrator of the USDA's Plant Protection and Quarantine Program—a part of the Department's Health Inspection Service. In that capacity, Mr. Lee served so well that last year he was 1 of 6 winners of the 1994 Executive Excellence Award presented by the Professional Development League.

And, Mr. President, in that connection he was singled out for praise for having persuaded the Peoples' Republic of China to allow the entry of United States apples and other produce.

Glen Lee was graduated from N.C. State University in 1962 and began his career as an inspector in the Plant Pest Control Division of the Ag Research Division in North Carolina. His retirement rolled around while he was serving as the top plant protection official in the United States.

He served the American people well.

THE MOSCOW SUMMIT

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to praise President Clinton for his determination to push forward our national agenda with the Russians at this week's summit in Moscow.

It is no secret that recently several items of dispute have arisen to cloud the relationship between Russia and the United States. In response, there have been scattered voices calling on the President to cancel his trip.

Mr. President, such a course would have been a profound mistake, and I am gratified that our President had the wisdom and maturity to stay the course. Russia, both in spite of and because of her current difficulties, remains fundamentally important to this country. We must remain engaged with the world's other major nuclear power and continue to strive to bring her into a European security system of democratic countries.

Moreover, British Prime Minister Major, German Chancellor Kohl, and French President Mitterrand all will be attending the ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II and honoring the heroic sacrifices that the Russian people made in the victorious struggle against nazism. In that context it is unthinkable that